

LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council



Vol. XXXVIII

San Francisco, July 28, 1939

No. 26

International Union of Printing Crafts Holds Successful Convention

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America held in this city July 17 to 22, inclusive, adjourned Saturday noon after a successful meeting of its sixty-one delegates.

San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29, headed by its convention committee, acted as host, and the efforts in entertainment of the delegates, officers and some 467 guests were lauded as having produced one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held at a Stereotypers and Electrotypers' convention. This local committee included Franklin L. Colton, chairman; R. Raymond Jeffress, secretary; Ernest W. Swift, William F. Stebbins, Ben Roth, Bert J. Quigley, Herbert Callinan, Fred Ewald, John A. Medina, Hess J. Bean, Frank Billington, Charles H. Sumner, James Attinger, Joseph Green and Peter Pallari.

Following the Monday morning opening session the delegates and visitors were taken on a bus tour of the Golden Gate and the San Francisco-Oakland bridges and the surrounding country in nine Grayline busses, and then to a buffet supper-dance at the Millbrae Country Club.

Entertainment Features

Tuesday afternoon the guests enjoyed a two-hour boat trip on the bay and a baseball game on Treasure Island between the Electrotypers and the Stereotypers, which was won by the former by a score of 13 to 8. In the evening some five hundred guests sat down to a banquet in the California building.

Thursday night some six hundred attended a banquet at the Hotel St. Francis. While delegates and visitors alike unanimously agreed that San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 does know how, it should not be inferred that the week was spent only in enjoying the marvelous time and entertainment provided. The serious side of the convention showed in the prompt attendance of the delegates at all sessions.

President Leo J. Buckley, in his first year of office, presided over all sessions of the convention. Sessions were opened at 9 a. m. and lasted till 5 o'clock, with one hour and a half for lunch.

Secretary Charles A. Sumner, veteran of many years of service, was much in evidence during the convention.

First Vice-President Joseph A. Carroll, New York; Second Vice-President Frank R. Adams, Chicago, and Third Vice-President Joseph R. O'Neill, as members of the executive board, took active part in the debate of the convention.

Important Agreement Ratified

Some twenty-eight propositions were introduced, and covered election laws, overtime laws and questions of uniform contracts, jurisdiction, priority and other serious phases.

The convention ratified a proposed agreement between the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union. This agreement constituted a reaffirmation of the original agree-

ment, with both parties agreeing to jointly resist any outside effort to organize people working in close proximity to the members of these two unions.

The convention took the firm position that matrix makers belong in unions subordinate to the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union. The executive board was instructed to prosecute the claims of the union before the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor.

President Buckley reported on the meeting called by President Green of the A.F.L. in which desires of the International Metal Engravers' Union to enlarge its jurisdiction were discussed. President Buckley told of subsequent meetings with Conrad Woefel, president of this union, and that it would be possible to execute an agreement in which the International Metal Engravers' Union will disclaim any jurisdiction over any type of printing plates. The convention authorized the executive board to enter into such an agreement.

Overtime Provisions of Law

Proposed legislation on overtime provisions and the giving out of accrued overtime to substitutes took up a great deal of time. Proposals were referred back to the laws committee on many occasions. The convention by a margin of three votes decided to retain the present law.

Decisions of the executive board in six cases were carried to the convention on appeal and in each instance the decision of the board was upheld.

Notable during the entire convention was the democratic procedure. President Buckley won the admiration of all by his fairness and impartiality.

The convention in adjourning Saturday voiced the feeling that much had been accomplished and that the hospitality of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 will long be remembered. *

Newspaper Guild Will Hold Convention Here

The American Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.) will hold its sixth annual convention in San Francisco from July 31 to August 4, with Heywood Broun, president of the Guild, wielding the gavel. August 5 will be Guild day at the Golden Gate International Exposition. Prominent Californians are expected to be speakers at the Fair.

Glowing accounts of the progress of the Guild during the year since the last annual convention will be included in the official reports.

During the year the number of contracts jumped from 111, covering 140 shops, as against 77 contracts a year ago and 37 in 1936, according to Clyde Beals, Guild correspondent, who says:

"The Guild enrolled only editorial workers until 1937, when it joined the C.I.O., and broadened its base to include all newspaper workers not eligible for the A.F.L.'s mechanical unions. . . .

"During the past year an increasing number of papers recognized the Guild for its full jurisdiction without challenge, and the first of the major chain papers, the Hearst 'Sentinel' in Milwaukee, has just acceded in part to the demand for a Guild or union shop"

Reasons of Employers For Refusal to Join in "Town Hall Meeting"

The San Francisco Employers' Council has declined to participate in a "Town Hall" meeting with the California State Industrial Union Council, C.I.O., similar to that of a year ago. Responding to the invitation of the C.I.O. organization, Almon E. Roth, president of the Employers' Council, says in part:

"Because we fail to see how any useful purpose could be served by a 'Town Hall' meeting which you suggest in your letter of July 19, we must respectfully decline your invitation to participate therein.

"Your letter assumes that trouble on the waterfront is inevitable and that the employers are promoting a 'fight'. There is no reason to assume that there will be any serious trouble on the waterfront for the following reasons:

"The present longshore contract is eminently fair and provides the best actual earnings and working conditions enjoyed by dock labor in any part of the world. During the past six months the regular longshoremen in this port earned an average of \$42.43 per week, which, extended for the year, would amount to \$2206. The present contract provides a six-hour day and a thirty-hour week. The average actual annual earnings of the regular longshoremen in the Port of San Francisco for 1939 will amount to \$437 a year more than they did in 1934, when the present basic wages were fixed.

"Our waterfront difficulties arise primarily from 'quickie' strikes and organized slow-downs. As a result of such slow-downs the wage cost per ton of cargo handled at the Port of San Francisco has doubled since 1934.

"Furthermore, we feel that the deportation proceedings now being conducted at Angel Island should be conducted on their merits by the government alone. Unfortunately, it is inevitable that presentations which might be made by either side at a public 'Town Hall' meeting would be construed by the public as an attempt to influence the deportation proceedings."

Mayor's Hat in the Ring

With the slogan, "He has kept your city safe, solvent and progressive," the Angelo J. Rossi campaign committee announces its candidate's entry into the political arena for re-election as mayor of San Francisco.

"Mayor Rossi," the committee says, "has conducted the office in a humane and businesslike manner, sincere and honest in his every effort, and we believe his retention in office will be to the best interests of San Francisco."

The mayor's campaign committee consists of William P. Filmer, general chairman; Clarence H. King, vice-chairman; John P. Murphy, chairman executive committee; Daniel J. Murphy, treasurer; chairman finance committee, and Don V. Nicholson, campaign director.

Temporary headquarters have been opened at 111 Sutter street.

Labor Keeps Up Fight To Restore Provision For "Prevailing Wage"

Lines formed in Washington this week for action in the W.P.A. "prevailing wage" controversy, as President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by Presidents Harry Bates of the Bricklayers; George Q. Lynch of the Patternmakers; John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department; Secretary I. M. Ornburn of the Label Trades Department and others visited President Roosevelt and leaders of both houses of Congress to urge amendment of the relief act to provide for payment of prevailing wages to skilled workers.

While Vice-President Garner and other Senate leaders pointed to the difficulty of amending the relief act during the closing days of the session, Senator James F. Murray emphatically denied reports that he had abandoned efforts to secure action on his resolution to restore the prevailing wage provision. The same determination to continue was voiced by the House leader in the amendment fight, Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois. Senator Murray accompanied the A.F.L. delegation in its visit to the vice-president and others in an effort to spur action.

Other Moves Begun

The A.F.L. also endeavored, with the support of the United States Conference of Mayors, to secure from the White House an interpretation of the relief act by which the prevailing wage rates will be continued upon projects begun prior to July 1.

In addition, and in the event that amendment of the relief act appears hopeless, transfer of all construction projects under W.P.A. to P.W.A. through a rider upon the pending "lending-spending" act is proposed.

In the meantime Works Project Administrator Harrington remained adamant in the position that all strikers absent more than five days should be dropped from the rolls. This determination becomes doubly severe in that the reduction of W.P.A. employment by over 2,000,000 has already begun. The strikers will, it is reported, be placed

behind all those upon the waiting list, including the 2,000,000 to be discharged.

Governor Appeals Ruling

Efforts to soften this harsh ruling comes from no less a place than the storm center of Minneapolis, where police efforts to break W.P.A. strikers' picket lines resulted in two fatalities and scores of injuries. Here Governor Stassen, after a conference with the Building Trades Council, has agreed to appeal to President Roosevelt and Administrator Harrington to rescind dismissals of upwards of 6000 strikers. The building trades, on the other hand, propose that their members shall remain off W.P.A. projects until the controversy is settled. At the same time projects employing unskilled workers will reopen.

Pennsylvania labor continued its determined stand, with the Philadelphia Building Trades Council proposing cessation of work on all government-controlled projects, while Pittsburgh and other points discussed demonstrations.

Labor Head Indignant

In New York City, President William Murray of the Greater New York Building and Construction Council, indignantly denounced the attempt to represent all skilled workers on W.P.A. projects as "reliefers." Seventy-five per cent of the skilled workers on these projects, he said, had been solicited through the unions because of shortages on relief rolls of certain trades. This, he said, put the spontaneous walkouts on an entirely different basis than the vicious efforts to represent them as "strikers against the government." Union men had accepted employment under union conditions. When these conditions were destroyed they left.

The situation becomes particularly acute in New York City by the fact that, in addition to the discharges of those who walked out in the unauthorized strikes, thousands have received dismissal slips under the reduction program, which will mean a cut of 75,000 workers within six weeks.

BILLION DOLLARS COVERED

Government contracts valued at more than \$1,000,000,000 have been let to contractors in the past three years subject to the labor standards prescribed by the Walsh-Healey Act.

Governor Olson Signs Arbitration Measure

Bills signed by Governor Olson early this week included one empowering the Department of Industrial Relations, upon request of all parties to a labor dispute, to arbitrate it or appoint a board of arbitration.

It further provides the department may investigate labor disputes and mediate or arrange for selection of a board of arbitration.

Governor Olson approved among other measures salary increases for Superior Court judges.

Golden Jubilee of Cigar Makers' Union

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins are playing a prominent part in the three-day diamond jubilee celebration of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, in the nation's capital this week, according to an announcement made by R. E. Van Horn, president of the Cigar Makers' Union.

The program officially opened when President Green spoke at exercises on Wednesday, July 26, at the Samuel Gompers Memorial, on Massachusetts avenue, in Washington. The exercises are in commemoration of Gompers' leadership of American labor for half a century. He was an outstanding member of the Cigar Makers' Union.

Reception in Union Offices

Preceding and following the Gompers memorial exercises a reception will be held in the international offices of the union in the Carpenters' building, which is only a short distance from the memorial.

At 5 p.m. the American Federation of Labor headquarters will be the scene of the presentation by President Green of an illuminated scroll to Mr. Van Horn in recognition of the union's seventy-fifth anniversary.

On Thursday officers of other international unions, the Washington Central Labor Union and adjacent state federations of labor will take part in a tribute to the officers and members of the union.

Radio Program Is Climax

The celebration comes to a close on Friday, July 28, with a radio program over the stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System from 10:15 p.m. to 10:45 p.m. E.S.T., with Secretary of Labor Perkins and William Green as the principal speakers. At 10 p.m., just ahead of the network broadcast, Station WOL will present the July issue of "The Labor Parade," which is dedicated to the growth and development of the Cigar Makers' Union. This program is presented once each month by the American Federation of Labor.

BROWN SEEKS LABOR SUPPORT

Appointment of an executive committee to head a labor committee of one hundred men and women workers from the ranks of organized labor, in behalf of the candidacy of Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, Jr., for mayor, has been announced at Brown campaign headquarters in the Chancery building.

Two-Man Bus Operation

Supervisor Dewey Mead, at last Monday's meeting of the Board of Supervisors, introduced an ordinance which, if adopted, would require two-man operation of motor and trolley busses in San Francisco.

The proposed ordinance was referred to the board's Public Utilities Committee, which will continue consideration of the Market Street Railway's application for permission to substitute motor busses for street cars on five south of Market lines.

The Mead proposal would amend the one-man street car ordinance to provide that "every motor bus and trackless trolley while carrying passengers in the city and county of San Francisco shall be in charge of an operator and conductor, and each of said employees must be an adult of not less than 21 years of age."

The proposal was considered certain to open up a long controversy.

One of the principal purposes of the Market Street Railway's present program of substituting busses for street cars, many observers believe, has been to operate vehicles with single operators.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union Product



Only printing Label Recognized by the American Federation of Labor

— SAFEWAY —
YOUR FRIENDLY
GROCER
offers
LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

Senator Mead Proposes Educational Facilities

American school construction is promised the biggest boom of all time in a proposal offered by Senator James Mead of New York in the form of an amendment to the pending spend-lend bill, or an amendment to an appropriation bill.

Senator Mead's amendment proposed to earmark \$100,000,000 for school construction, making that amount available for the year immediately ahead. In addition to this there is unmarked money in the bill which may be called upon.

The Mead proposal beckons to the building trades, the school boards of the country, educators, material and supply manufacturers and many others, with a promise of spreading an immense fund through a tremendous cross-section of labor and industry and adding enormously to the education plant facilities of the country.

Antiquated Buildings Found

Under the Mead proposal funds would be allocated on a basis of 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan.

The New York senator was led to introduce this amendment through investigation of conditions in New York State and throughout the nation. Deplorably inadequate facilities, often constituting serious health and fire hazards, were exposed.

"In a surprising number of cases buildings dating back to the Civil War period are still in use. In many instances these buildings are not only devoid of any modern facilities but have not even been kept in repair.

"There is a real demand and need for public assistance in the construction of non-liquidating projects such as public schools and hospitals," said Senator Mead. "While I do not have the figures exact as yet, I know there are a large number of school project applications now pending with the Public Works Administration which because of shortage of funds could not be approved when the last batch of allotments were made by the P.W.A. These are important projects, and a way should be provided for their construction.

Need Held Unmistakable

"In some instances schools have been burned down or have been condemned. New schools will have to be built to replace them. In other cases new buildings are desirable but the communities simply cannot afford to build them. I know of several instances in New York State where communities are practically begging for federal aid so that they can go ahead with school projects. The situation is sufficiently serious to merit immediate attention.

"Over 39 per cent of all school buildings in cities of 10,000 population are more than thirty years old, which means that they are obsolescent from both an educational and constructional standpoint. Thousands of elementary school children are still housed in one-room schools. There are over 6000 such in New York State alone. Many of these should be replaced with modern, centralized schools. Thousands of our children in rural schools are still housed in buildings without running water and without modern sanitation facilities. I have considerable statistics which demonstrate the unmistakable need for new elementary and high schools. P.W.A. is the natural agency to undertake assistance to deserving communities for such school construction as is drastically needed.

"Schools Essential"

"Schools are essential to society. In my judgment the federal government can undertake no more well-justified work than to aid in building newer and better buildings of this type. Especially is it a responsibility in cases where the community involved absolutely must have the assistance.

"Of course I am not overlooking the economic

importance of these projects so far as providing employment is concerned and so far as stimulating heavy industries is concerned. I have always held that to be the government's first concern, although when it comes to schools and hospitals I'm not sure but the community needs are as urgent as the employment needs.

"I am introducing an amendment which will provide \$100,000,000 for P.W.A. to approve existing school project applications on a 70 per cent-30 per cent basis. It means, of course, in cases where bond elections have been held under the former 45-55 per cent basis that new elections will have to be held. But I do not believe that will involve serious delay nor a great deal of project withdrawals.

To Push Amendment

"Frankly, right at this time I am not so much interested in provision being made for the filing of new applications as I am that the pending applications now on file be approved. If it is desirable to file new applications I believe that can be attended to at some future date. But in the case of present applicants they have been led to believe they were going to receive aid from the government. I think we should go through with it. Not only is it the fair thing to do, in many instances it is a vitally necessary thing to do. I shall press for approval of my amendment."

GOOD JOBS OPEN

Eighty \$160 a month jobs with the Board of Equalization await candidates qualifying in a state examination for auditor, Grade 1, to be given on August 12, according to Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer, State Personnel Board. Applications may be secured from the State Personnel Board, 1925 P street, Sacramento, and must be on file by August 3.

Postal Service Substitutes to Get Vacations and Sick Leave

The substitutes of the postal service ended several years of strenuous effort through the passage, July 10, of a bill extending to them the privileges of vacation and sick leave enjoyed by the regular employees.

This legislation will also be of benefit to the substitutes by establishing their status as employees of the Post Office Department. At the present time they are in the anomalous position of being subject to all the regulations governing regular employees, including deductions from their scanty and irregular earnings to support the Civil Service Retirement Act. At the same time they are by a ruling of the comptroller general, debarred from vacations, sick leave and other privileges extended by statute to the regular workers.

Illinois Court Again Curbs Right to Picket

By ROBERT H. PERKINS

Injunction judges are at it again in Illinois!

The courts have ruled against Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 753, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, and Upholsterers, Furniture and Woodworkers' Union, Local No. 18-B, Upholsterers' International Union of North America, American Federation of Labor affiliates. Their opinions were based on a State Supreme Court ruling upholding an Appellate Court decision restraining Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Union, Local No. 548-D, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, from picketing a beauty shop owned by Ross W. Swing, the employees of which were not union members, and this opinion was based on a previous ruling which barred the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union from picketing the Meadowmoor company, a non-union dairy, or any of its outlets.

Olander Leads Fight

Leading the fight against "government by injunction" is Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor. The State Federation has hired Walter F. Dodd, widely-known constitutional authority, as special counsel. On its behalf he has filed a petition for a rehearing in the Swing case.

The high court said that "a court of equity will not pick and choose among lawful and unlawful acts, but will enjoin the whole scheme." The State Federation's appeal involves that part of the injunction which restrains peaceful picketing.

The brief declares that the court has, up to the present time, "refused to give consideration to an analysis of the language of the Illinois anti-injunction act, which forbids injunctions 'enjoining or restraining any person, either singly or in concert.'" The language of the statute, it holds, "clearly is not restricted to the immediate relation of employer and employee." The court held that the anti-injunction act applied only in cases where such a relationship existed.

"No Summary Jurisdiction"

The court asserted that "freedom of speech does not include freedom to libel or slander," referring to pickets' signs which announced that Swing's beauty shop was unfair. Of this the brief says:

"The constitution gives the courts no summary jurisdiction to control freedom of speech and the court will be exceeding its authority if it seeks, in contravention of statute, to make freedom of speech the victim of summary judicial proceedings."

The Supreme Court's decision was not unanimous. Justice Farthing dissented, taking much the same stand as labor does in its brief, which was compiled by Dodd and Daniel D. Carmell, general counsel for the State Federation.

THE TREASURE HOUSE

1711 30TH AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO

You who have visited the Treasure House which The San Francisco Bank recently sponsored, can visualize the advantages of a Treasure House account. * * * The Treasure House installment savings plan is designed to assist you in accumulating the down payment on your home.

The Treasure House of The San Francisco Bank is not to be confused with the all metal Treasure Home on Treasure Island. Both homes display the latest developments in modern home building in their respective fields.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS Incorporated Feb. 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. TRUST

★ ★ ★ SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK ★ ★ ★

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - Market 6304
 CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1939

Not the Policy of Printers

A writer for a labor news service, while he is evidently a printer, has not grasped the traditions which have made the International Typographical Union one of the leading organizations in the American labor movement.

Discussing the deplorable situation in Chicago, where the Newspaper Guild is boycotting publications which employ thousands of printing trades union mechanics, he says:

"The printing trades unions can crush the American Newspaper Guild without calling a strike or breaking a contract. All that these unions need to do is to serve notice on the publishers that they stand ready to get out their newspapers, but that they positively will not handle any 'copy' produced by members of the American Newspaper Guild. Under such circumstances Mr. Guildsman will have to 'walk the plank.'"

The printing trades unions always have understood that "freedom of the press" not only means freedom to publish one's own opinions but also freedom for their opponents to publish theirs. Many a union printing craftsman has felt it his duty not only to put into type strictures on the organization which meant so much to him, but frequently, during labor controversies, to set the type and run the presses which conveyed criticism and condemnation of himself personally. And he did this objectionable task in the belief that the employer was as much entitled to freedom to express his views as he himself. In fact, printers always did take the leading part in the ages-long fight for freedom of the press, and history tells of the many printers who suffered humiliating punishment for the "crime" of publicizing their views.

This writer, in the course of a long period of years of employment in the printing and publishing industry, can recall but one incident in which the printers resorted to the course suggested by the labor news writer. And in this instance the move was rightly reprobated and condemned by the international officers of the union.

It is deplorable that in these enlightened days there should emerge a labor adviser to recommend the very antithesis of freedom of expression.

Heywood Broun, the columnist, who is president of the American Newspaper Guild, which will meet in San Francisco in annual convention next week, is "having his little joke." Recently he inserted a humorous want ad in a New York newspaper allegedly seeking a position. In Hollywood this week he said: "Although I was only half-serious when I did it, I haven't got any bites yet."

Organize labor unionists to advertise union-label merchandise and to patronize union merchandisers.

Molders' Union 80 Years Old

The July issue of the "Journal" of the International Molders' Union of North America is a handsomely printed and historically valuable souvenir of the union's eightieth anniversary.

The record shows that the first convention was held in Philadelphia, where thirty-four delegates from local unions in Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, Utica, Peekskill, Port Chester, St. Louis, Jersey City, Providence, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore and Cincinnati, convened July 5, 1859.

Successfully launching the national organization, which has continued until this day, a prominent part was taken in the plan for a national labor movement of crafts upon the principle of the American Federation of Labor. Charles Silvis of Philadelphia, one of the outstanding figures in the dawning American labor movement and active in the establishment of the Molders' Union, contributed much to this national effort.

Of nine men who met in Terre Haute, Ind., on August 2 and 3, 1881, in connection with the movement for formation of the A.F.L., two were members of the Molders. The Molders were also prominently represented in the convention for permanent organization of the A.F.L. held in Pittsburgh in November of the same year.

In addition to pioneering the field of national organization, this militant union has also contributed materially to trade union history and development. Among the many other "firsts" in its record is that of having signed the first national agreement with an employers' association. This agreement, made in 1891 with the Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association, is still in existence.

In addition to the early figures in the movement, such as Charles Silvis, the Molders have contributed largely to leadership in the A.F.L. Among such might be named Joseph F. Valentine, for twenty-three years president of the Molders and for a long period a member of the A.F.L. executive council.

As might be expected, the International Molders' "Journal," as one of the earliest official periodicals, has played a prominent part in the development of labor journalism. Inaugurated as a regular publication in 1895, there have been but four editors—David Black, 1896-1903; John P. Frey, now president of the Metal Trades Department of the A.F.L., 1903-1927; Robert T. McCoy, 1927-1933, and John F. Dunachie, incumbent.

Labor Waits to Be Shown

It is not good news to labor that J. David Stern has sold the New York "Evening Post." As head of the Philadelphia "Record," Mr. Stern has been fairer to labor than any other newspaper proprietor of equal scope and power. He has championed the great majority of labor's demands, and has done this in a city where political bosses such as Penrose and Vare had wielded autocratic power for a generation.

George Backer, who has taken over the New York "Evening Post," may do as well. In fact, Mr. Stern has given Mr. Backer a very high recommendation. But in this, as in other matters, labor likes to be shown, not told.

In a letter to President Roosevelt, dated July 13, Norman Thomas, the socialist leader, warned the President that "the closest vigilance will be necessary to prevent Paul V. McNutt from making his post (as Federal Security administrator) the means . . . of discrediting by partisanship the whole machinery set up by the Security legislation." Thomas charged that McNutt, as governor of Indiana, "permitted his political machine to use such pension legislation as Indiana then had entirely in the interest of himself and his political party." "Is this now to be done on a grand scale in Washington?" Thomas asked.

The Silver Question

We need not wait for comment on "democratic weakness" from the fuhrer—not so long as we have such spectacles as the recent squeeze play in the United States Senate on the silver and devaluation legislation. Two sets of racketeers got together. One set wants a higher price for silver, which is mined in certain Western states. The other set will profit by keeping the price of gold where it is. The two together play the racketeering game of beating the Treasury of the United States out of some billions.

Labor cannot be proud of the spectacle thus set before the world of the chief legislative body, the supposedly wisest deliberative body in the world, playing ducks and drakes with the United States Treasury. This same combination of alleged statesmen has been filling the air with reverberations about "economy," in the consideration of what to do with the millions of American citizens who, through no fault of their own, are shut off from access to the means of making even a common living.

Of course, all this is not so marvelously constructive when it comes to the problem of "balancing the budget."

Freedom for Labor Vital

Because the National Labor Relations Board has interfered with the right of the labor movement to make its own decisions, the American Federation of Labor believes that the law should be amended to prevent continuance of this administrative mistake. Freedom for the labor movement is of more importance than any temporary advantage gained by the board deciding a controversy. The precedent of governmental control of voluntary agencies can lead to only one result.

Labor owes it to our democratic institutions to protect our free labor movement against governmental invasions.—William Green in "American Federationist."

Labor's Rights Must Be Upheld

Professor K. W. Taylor, McMaster University, Toronto, Ontario, speaking on "The Church and the Workingman," said among other things:

"If the members of the working class are to achieve what I have already described as a status, a dignity and a sense of responsibility consistent with the Christian conception of personality, they must have the unquestioned right to develop their own organizations, the right to choose their own leaders and representatives, the right to affiliate with other groups, the right to collective bargaining, and its corollary, the right to strike."

LONDON AS A PROPHET

Alf Landon's declaration that "any" Republican candidate can win the presidency in 1940 is hereby referred to the committee investigating H. L. Mencken's remarkable pre-election claim of 1936 that a Chinaman could beat Roosevelt. The committee is still looking for the Chinaman.—Akron "Beacon Journal" (Rep.).

THIRD TERM URGED FOR ROOSEVELT

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical Conference in Pueblo, Colo., recently called upon President Roosevelt to again be a candidate for the presidency in 1940.

PRAYER FOR PEACE

Lord, bid war's trumpet cease,
 Fold the whole earth in peace,

Under thy wings;
 Make all the nations one,
 All hearts beneath thy sun,
 Till thou shalt reign alone,
 Great King of kings.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

We are indebted to Charles Fahy, National Labor Relations counsel, for a great big laugh. Mr. Fahy appeared before the House Labor Committee the other day to offer rebuttal testimony. Much of what he said in an effort to offset A.F.L. evidence was inaccurate, inconsequential or beside the point. But he made one remark that practically had us rolling in the aisle. Said Mr. Fahy:

"The Labor Board's record is a fine one. The only serious trouble we have encountered was in cases where the A.F.L. and C.I.O. were in dispute."

Why, Mr. Fahy, how you do go on! Or was that remark just a slip of the tongue? Don't you remember, Mr. Fahy, that every A.F.L. witness had emphasized that very point? And don't you remember that the Labor Board has been accused of favoring the C.I.O. in every case in which it was lined up against the A.F.L.?

Or perhaps, Mr. Fahy, you were just offering an alibi? Perhaps what you meant to say was that if the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. were to patch up their differences the Labor Board would have no more troubles. If that is so, what a fine commentary you have made on the ability of the Labor Board to be impartial. What you have virtually said is that the Labor Board cannot treat the A.F.L. impartially in any case where the C.I.O. is on the other side.

Ain't it the truth!

A Great Victory!

As this is being written, Congress is sprinting on the last lap to adjournment. It appears certain that no action will be taken on proposed amendments to the Wagner Act at this session. The stalling strategy of the Labor Board, the C.I.O. and other related groups has blocked a vote in either house. Undoubtedly these boys will be slapping each other on the back and exchanging congratulations on a great victory.

Yes, it was a great victory. And, like the famous victory at Blenheim in the poem, the victors are likely to be slaughtered.

For the House of Representatives has authorized an investigation of the Labor Board by a special congressional committee. It will not be a friendly inquiry. It will be out to get dirt. And we are freely predicting right here that it will find plenty of it. Before the next session of Congress rolls around the Labor Board and its friends will be plentifully smeared.

It is a great pity. Because the Wagner Act, which the A.F.L. has been trying to protect and preserve, will be endangered. A great hue and cry will be raised about the alleged unfairness of the law. And inevitably a determined effort will be made by powerful interests in the next session of Congress to have the law mutilated.

Again, we say, it is a great pity. Because it all could have been so easily avoided. If the Labor Board had only exercised a little sense and fairness in administering the act, the whole fuss never would have started. And if it had only awakened to the realities of the situation a few months ago and accepted the A.F.L. amendments which would have corrected administrative defects, the forces of reaction would still have been stopped in their tracks. Instead the Board chose to be stubborn and blind. It opposed the amendments. It won a great victory. Let's see how it will enjoy the fruits of that victory.

Let Freedom Ring

Westbrook Pegler, acid commentator on other people's mistakes, finds a trace of fascism in the C.I.O. makeup. It seems this newspaper columnist discovered that the C.I.O. is using in the automobile industry the very tactics it denounced when

employed against the C.I.O. by Mayor Hague of Jersey City.

Well, well, Mr. Pegler, we are glad you have joined the growing ranks of those who already have learned that C.I.O. idealism travels on a strictly one-way street. We don't know very much about the evidence you cited, Mr. Pegler, but we invite you to take a look at ours.

The United Mine Workers of America is the largest organization in the C.I.O. Its president is John L. Lewis, the president of the C.I.O. In the last year the United Mine Workers has encountered opposition from the rival Progressive Mine Workers, an A.F.L. affiliate, especially in West Virginia.

Organizers for the Progressive Mine Workers and for the A.F.L. found a receptive audience among the miners of West Virginia. These miners didn't like the idea of having their dues used to defray the expenses of the crippled unions of the C.I.O. They believed the funds of the United Mine Workers should be used for the benefit of the members of the United Mine Workers. Thousands of them were unemployed or got only one or two days' work a week. They looked to their union for help. But the union leaders told them to go on relief. The miners didn't like that advice. They knew that two million dollars of their money had been siphoned away from the U.M.W. treasury in one year in order to let Mr. Lewis carry on a war against the A.F.L. They didn't approve. And they showed their disapproval by joining up with the Progressives.

What happened? The C.I.O. idealists got busy. They bombed the homes of deserting members. They beat up A.F.L. organizers. They imported strong-arm squads to break up mass meetings of the Progressives. They put the heat on employers to fire miners who signed up with the Progressives. And, lo and behold, the Labor Board did nothing.

You may ask, Mr. Pegler, how about all those fine, high-sounding expressions about civil liberties, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly? That was all right in Jersey City. But not in West Virginia. Such is the one-way idealism of the C.I.O.

(The A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

Labor 80 Years Ago

The sub-standard conditions ruling the employment of working men and women before the advent of effective trade unionism is indicated in the do and do not rules imposed upon the employees of the Carson Pirie Scott & Co. store in Chicago during the early years of that firm's history. The labor conditions obtaining in that remote period were presented at the recent eightieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the company. The rules for employees of the company's first store read as follows:

"Store must be opened from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. the year round.

"Store must be swept; counters, base shelves and showcases dusted; lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water, also a bucket of coal brought in before breakfast (if there is time to do so) and attend to customers who call.

"Store must not be opened on the Sabbath unless necessary, and then only for a few minutes.

"The employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and other places of amusement will surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.

"Each employee must not pay less than \$5 per year to the church and must attend Sunday school regularly.

"Men employees are given one evening a week for courting and two if they go to prayer meeting."

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

World economics and international politics steadily parallel toward Gordian complication and unmistakable chaos. Around the powder magazines of Europe the sparks of "have and have-not" arguments fall thick and fast. As crisis pancakes upon crisis the cold lines of reason are lost in the unpredictable tangents of emotion and borderline hallucination.

Reason in greater part has been supplanted by the "hunch." This takes world politics out of the field of comparative surety and makes the affairs of state a gamble, with the odds, as always, against the majority. In this gamble, agreements between nations, time-honored treaties and contracts carry by and large as much weight as counterfeit sweepstake tickets.

If "hunch" diplomacy is to carry the day, rationality will become as outmoded as the appendix. In that case the little that is left of man's power of reason should be devoted to a thorough study of animal and pack psychology the better to fit him for the days ahead.

* * *

John G. Winant's report as director of the International Labor Office to the twenty-fifth session of the International Labor Conference directs a question the reasonable consideration of which will undoubtedly contribute more to world peace than the present chronic international "steals" and "rapes."

"If in a country such as the United States," asks Winant, "there is a 'submerged tenth' or a submerged fifth, even, of families who are terribly poor, what can be said of the situation in countries where the average income is only one-half or a quarter or a tenth of that in the United States?"

The logical deductions of the question are inevitable. There can be no secure basis for peace as long as the great mass of mankind lives in intolerable and unnecessary poverty.

* * *

Just as logically peace can be a sustained reality through international co-operation. A world-wide action to open the avenues of access to raw materials and industrial equipment to all peoples, together with an open door policy for the world market, might solve the problem of the "submerged" fractions within the nations and bring about a substantial peace.

However, such peace can be attained only by the fullest exercise of reason and international co-operation and co-ordination. Perhaps, peoples and nations being what they are, it is unreasonable to expect the high standard of international rationality necessary for world peace. It must be reason or else—one thing is certain. Incantations to crooked crosses and bundles of sticks will not turn the trick. Healing and stiff arming do not spell peace.

INJUNCTION SUIT DELAYED AGAIN

Trial of the jurisdictional-injunction suit of the Independent Meat Dealers' Association against American Federation of Labor butchers and teamsters was postponed Monday last because of a crowded calendar in Alameda County Superior Court. It will be held August 1. The suit was brought as a result of a jurisdictional conflict which recently precipitated a one-day strike of butchers.

\$30 PENSION PROPOSAL INDORSED

At their annual assembly in Ventura the California State Employees of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees adopted resolutions to "indorse the Retirement Life Payments Act, its purpose and intent."

Demand the union label and you'll hear more about union-made products over your radio.

Social Security Board Explains Right of Appeal Under Job Insurance

The worker's right of appeal from a decision on his claim for out-of-work benefits under the job-insurance laws, and the steps to take in filing such an appeal, are explained in a statement recently prepared by the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board at the request of organized labor. The board says in effect:

Opportunity for a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal for all workers whose claims for unemployment compensation are denied is required by the Social Security Act and provided in every state unemployment insurance law. Usually there is opportunity for a second appeal before a board of review. Both first and second appeals may be made without cost to the worker. Finally, if he is still not satisfied, he may take his case to the courts.

Last year more than 13,000 appeals were filed by workers, of which about seven in every ten were decided in their favor. Employers, who have the same right of appeal, filed nearly 600 appeals, winning about three cases in ten.

May Appeal on Many Grounds

Most important points to know about appeals are the following:

(1) Anyone who is dissatisfied with the decision on his claim has the right to appeal. For example, you may appeal if you are denied benefits on the ground that you have not enough wages to your credit, or that you quit your job without due cause, or that you were discharged for misconduct; or you may appeal if you think the amount of your benefits is less than you are entitled to receive, or if the number of weeks during which you will receive them is not correct; or on other grounds.

(2) Before filing an appeal, however, you should ask the local unemployment compensation office to re-examine your claim and reconsider your case. Sometimes the matter can be adjusted without making an appeal.

(3) There is always a time limit on appeals. In most states you must file your appeal within five days after you are notified of the decision on your claim.

Impartial Tribunal

(4) When you file an appeal you may either fill out a blank form which you can obtain from the local office of the state employment service where you filed your claim in the first place, or you may simply write a letter to this office stating that you wish to appeal. You should go to the office and make out the form there, if possible, because they will assist you in filling out the blank and will explain about the hearing.

(5) Appeals are heard by an impartial tribunal,

provided for in the law. In some states this tribunal is appointed by the board of review, in others by the state unemployment compensation agency. It may consist of one member or more than one. In either case the member or members of the tribunal must have had no previous connection with the handling of the claim or with the decision which is appealed.

(6) The hearing is informal, and you can present your case in your own words. You may appear alone or you may be represented by an officer or agent of your union, or by an attorney. You or your representative may testify and bring witnesses. If you find that witnesses will not attend voluntarily you may ask the appeal tribunal to issue subpoenas to compel them to come. The local unemployment compensation office will help you with this. The subpoenas are issued without cost to you and witness fees are paid by the state agency.

All testimony is taken under oath or affirmation, and a stenographic record is made, in case of further appeal. This record is open to you or your representative.

(7) Under most of the state laws, if the decision of an appeal tribunal was not unanimous, you have a right to a second hearing, this time before a board of review. If the decision was unanimous, or if the case was heard by a one-man tribunal, the board of review decides whether there shall be a second hearing.

Way Paved for Court Review

(8) For a second appeal you file application at the local unemployment compensation office as before, and if the appeal is allowed, you are duly notified of the date and place of hearing. The board may decide, however, to consider the question solely on the record of the first hearing. Or it may decide to have you and your employer appear personally for argument on the basis of the record. Or it may decide not to hear the interested parties in person at all, but merely to allow them to file their arguments in writing.

(9) The second appeal decision is final unless you decide to appeal to the courts. Here again there is a time limit, specified in the state unemployment compensation law, and this law also governs the procedure for court review.

(10) For particulars as to appeals in your own state, inquire at the nearest unemployment compensation office, or write to the state unemployment compensation agency at the state capital.

Labor Board Changes Rules to Let Employer Petition Election

The National Labor Relations Board has issued its promised rule permitting an employer to petition for an election of his workers to determine a bargaining agent. The chief requirement is that "the board shall not direct an investigation on a petition filed by an employer unless it appears to the board that two or more labor organizations have presented to the employer conflicting claims that each represents a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit or units claimed to be appropriate."

It is held that when the majority question is not involved a strike by a minority can be investigated by the board on its own motion.

The American Federation of Labor is in favor of permitting employers to ask elections and had urged the change in rules made by the board.

W. GODEAU
President

W. M. RINGEN
Vice-President

JULIUS S.
Godeau
INC.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

41 VAN NESS AVE., SAN FRANCISCO
2110 WEBSTER ST., OAKLAND

Tracy Explodes Fallacy Regarding Union Wage

Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, testifying before the Federal Monopoly Committee, flatly denied that the high cost of construction in the building industry could be attributed to the wage scale of organized building labor.

This was a direct refutation of the statements of the previous witnesses who had testified before the committee that alleged restrictive agreements between labor and contractors constituted one of the barriers to a low cost housing boom.

"With 90 per cent of the building trade workers in the low cost housing field non-union," Tracy argued, "it is apparent that the reason for failure to produce low cost housing on a low cost basis can not be traced to union wage conditions at all. It seems to me the whole theoretical case against the unions and the union wage scale falls to the ground upon this fact alone."

Annual Wage Held Impossible

Questioned on the source of the statement that 90 per cent of the building trade workers in the low-cost housing field are non-union, Tracy replied that the figure was arrived at through a thorough check of the municipal permits granted for residential building throughout the United States.

Tracy further pointed out that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers scaled its wage rates downward in favor of low cost housing. This was exemplified in the District of Columbia, where the down-town wage was \$1.80 an hour as against 75 cents an hour in the border areas of the District where low cost housing construction is in effect.

The hope of a fair and adequate annual wage for workers in the construction industry was labeled as impossible by Tracy in view of the chaotic nature of the industry. The lack of assured building continuity over a period of years would argue most strongly against an annual wage, he said. He pointed out that no bank, company or employer could afford to underwrite an annual wage for workers in the construction industry.

Fear Basis of Failure in Housing

Tracy attributed the failure of supplying adequate housing for the low income groups to three important factors:

First, over one-third of the population cannot afford to build or own a home, no matter how low the cost might be.

Second, cutthroat competition within the building industry militates against any widespread development of low cost housing.

And third, a psychology of fear grips the buyer and builder in the housing field. The memory of 1929 and the depression that has stretched out prevents the great majority from considering any venture where the chances of risk and loss occur.

Mexicans to Be Repatriated and Given Land and Farm Implements

Ramon Bateta, under secretary of state of Mexico, in a statement in Los Angeles, outlined the plans of the Mexican government to repatriate 1,400,000 native and first-generation Mexicans now living in the United States. Bateta, who was educated in Texas, said only agriculturists would be readmitted. Under the plan each man gets twenty-five acres of land, a loan from the Mexican Agricultural Bank to tide him over until his first cotton crop matures, seed and tools.

**REDLICK-NEWMAN
COMPANY**
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
ON EASY TERMS
17th and MISSION STREETS

UNION-MADE

**BADGES - BANNERS
FLAGS - BUTTONS**

Place Your Orders Now



Home Industry for Over 50 Years

Walter N. Brunt Press
Printing - Badges - Banners - Lapel Buttons

111 SEVENTH STREET
Telephone Market 7070

Employment and Payrolls

California manufacturing plants employed 5.5 per cent more workers and paid them 9.3 per cent more wages during June, 1939, than in June of last year, announced H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, on July 21. Not only was there an increase in the number of employees and total payrolls, but the workers were employed for an average of 38.3 hours per week during June, 1939, as compared with 37.3 hours in the corresponding month a year ago, resulting in a rise of 8 per cent in the aggregate number of man-hours of work reported by more than 2000 manufacturing establishments in the state.

In line with the usual seasonal movement for this time of the year, manufacturing employment increased 1.3 per cent and payrolls 2.1 per cent between May and June, carrying forward the general upward trend which started the beginning of this year.

The number of workers and total wages in aircraft plants during June again increased substantially from the preceding month. The greatest contrast in this industry, however, is with June of last year. California aircraft manufacturers reported 36 per cent more employees and 48 per cent higher payrolls in June, 1939, than in June, 1938.

Other industries which showed substantial gains over a year ago were shipbuilding (31 per cent), manufacturing of cooking, heating, plumbing and refrigeration appliances (21 per cent), tin can manufacturing (18 per cent), and railway car building and car repair (17 per cent).

Employment in book and job printing declined 8 per cent from May to June, and was 3 per cent lower than a year ago. A sharp drop in number of workers was also shown in the confectionery industry. A seasonal decline was also reported by the canning industry between May and June, which brought the total employment 13 per cent below the level of a year ago.

Average weekly earnings for manufacturing employees increased to \$30.14 for June, 1939, from \$29.90 in May and \$29.09 in June, 1938. Average hourly earnings of 77.7 cents, however, remained practically unchanged.

M. I. Gershenson, principal statistician of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement pointed out: "In interpreting these weekly and hourly earnings figures, consideration should be given to the fact that they are based upon data which include the motion picture and crude petroleum producing industries, where wage rates are high. These industries, however, may not properly be classified as manufacturing."

In the non-manufacturing industries the most important increases in employees and payrolls were reported by electric railway and motor bus companies, while other utilities also showed moderate gains. Wholesale and retail trade firms reported more employees on their payrolls especially as compared with a year ago.

Union President Directs Drive To Organize Catering Workers

Edward Flore, general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, one of the largest internationals in the American Federation of Labor, is in New York to give personal guidance to a proposed intensification of the drive to complete organization in the hotel, restaurant, cafeteria and club industries in New York.

Impetus was given to this move when the local joint executive board of the international union reorganized so as to assume central direction of the organizational campaign. Simultaneously it was announced that the international had contributed a special organizational and defense fund of \$25,000 which will be matched by the thirteen

local unions affiliated with the joint board, so that \$50,000 is available for the drive.

The reorganization of the board will mean that hereafter it will act as the central body to all the local unions in signing contracts with employers and issuing shop cards. Miguel Garriga, international vice-president, was elected to the newly-created post of general director of the board.

The present membership of the thirteen local unions is over 40,000, a growth of about 27,000 in the two years since the first concentrated organizational drive was launched in the hotel and restaurant industries.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

Three distinguished singers—Joyce Zickhardt, mezzo-contralto; Lucy Day, soprano, and John Howell, baritone—will appear as featured soloists at the fourth War Memorial "opera house" concert to be presented by the Federal Music Project of the Works Project Administration Friday evening, August 4, at 8:30 o'clock.

Brotherhood of Bookbinders Reports Gratifying Victories

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders reports two gratifying victories.

In one of these W.P.A. bookbinding projects have been discontinued through determined representation by President John B. Haggerty as to the detrimental effect of these projects upon employment and as to the expense involved. According to President Haggerty, some 10,000 unskilled workers, with only 150 trained bookbinders, were employed. As a result, cost of reconditioning books, replaceable new at 75 cents, ranged from \$1.50 to \$4 per book. Evidence was presented as to the extent to which this had resulted in decreases in purchases of new text-books and in continuation of the use of out-dated school publications.

Presented with the choice between not more than 150 jobs under W.P.A. and an immediate increase of employment of bookbinders in private establishments, President Haggerty did not hesitate to take the broader view. Already letters are being received at the international office in Washington commending this stand and reporting better business as a result.

In the other instance an appropriation of \$20,000 for bookbinding in the District of Columbia Lorton Penitentiary was defeated in Congress by a resourceful fight by President Haggerty, backed by a committee from Washington Local No. 4 and assisted by I. M. Ornburn, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Label Trades Department. While apparently of only local significance, this victory is of national benefit in that it places the federal government on record as disapproving the growing use of prison labor in bookbinding.

Matthew Woll Protests

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, charges that American mandatory tariff laws were being contravened in order that "dictator-controlled nations may acquire war materials from our people to rob weaker peoples of their land."

Woll's charge was contained in a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in which the A.F.L. vice-president asked imposition of countervailing tariff duties on imports of goods manufactured by Japan.

His protest was made as head of the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference, an organization composed of a group of A.F.L. unions.

HERMAN'S HATS

UNION MADE

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th Street

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

According to reports of the Mailer scribe in "Printing Trades Union News," a division exists in New York Mailers' Union over arriving at a new contract with the newspaper publishers. Strange to say, New York has no correspondent to the "Typographical Journal," wage scale negotiations being a matter of interest to the membership. It seems that Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., is not wanted as adviser in scale matters by the forces in control of the New York union—the foremen group. "President Anderson was asked," says the mailer scribe, "When are we going to call in a representative of the M.T.D.U.?" His reply was, "You are two months too late, brother. We have already had President Martin in." The mailer scribe further says, "The scale committee and President Anderson expected them to accept the publishers' proposal, which read like a company union contract." And he further says: "Maybe President Anderson and his scale committee believe the members will fall for the old last-minute scare, which the foremen group have pulled off for years—get the members goose-pimpled and they will fall for anything. The last two contracts, however, taught the members a sorry lesson. Then, too, they must not forget the contract they were sold out with two months ahead of time. Their officers told them that if they would agree to allow the publishers to violate the contract ahead of time it could be opened for changes when times got better. But the officers talked the union right out of that by saying, 'The publishers won't agree to it.'"

Eddie Catherine and Tommy Stone, "Examiner," and William Fields and John Del Nore, Jr., apprentices on the "Chronicle," have returned to work from summer vacations.

Paul M. Coss, chapel chairman of the "News" composing room, Los Angeles, in Los Angeles "Citizen" gives a lengthy and interesting account of the Superior Court's decision declaring important sections of the anti-picketing law unconstitutional. Coss's thorough analysis of the case is deserving of widespread publicity.

Pat Maloney, Los Angeles "Citizen," says: "Percy Roberts dropped down from the north and his traveler was accepted by the union. I understand that he immediately took a withdrawal, as he does not expect to work at the trade." In this instance, "the north" is San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, and not so many miles from Los Angeles, either.

Labor Temple Annex

The steel frame of the new Labor Temple annex is about completed, and it is expected that work will proceed without interruption from now on, to insure completion of the building by the time set—November 16 next.

William P. McCabe, Labor Temple superintendent, is confident that the building will be fully completed and furnished before the first of the new year.

William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo J. Amussen Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1883
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
Telephone VAlencia 5100

GOOD FOOD

Enjoy It Day or Night

Open All Night

HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk

3036 16th ST., Between Mission and Valencia

70 4th ST., Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

OUR OWN BAKERY

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President San Francisco Typographical Union

The many friends of Samuel R. B. Clark, formerly of the "News" chapel, will be saddened to hear of his death, which occurred on July 19 in Waukegan, Ill. Sam was 37 years 9 months of age at the time of his death, and is survived by his widow, Margaret. Funeral services were conducted in Waukegan last Sunday, July 23.

Notice has been received at headquarters that Clarence L. Simonds has vacated the Union Printers' Home.

Jacob Hecht has just returned from a ten-day trip to Portland and surrounding country. He accompanied his son, Ralph, of the Winchester Arms Company. While touring the Columbia River Highway they visited the Bonneville Dam, and Mr. Hecht is loud in his praise of the stupendous work of the government exemplified in this \$52,000,000 project.

Warren E. Shepherd left Oakland on Saturday, July 22, for Union Printers' Home. He traveled over the Western Pacific. "Shep" and his pleasant smile will be missed around headquarters.

W. C. Gingg is now convalescing at the Marine Hospital, where he has been confined for the past three weeks.

Secretary Albert Leslie of Spokane Typographical Union, accompanied by his daughter, is visiting in San Francisco and attending the Exposition. He expects to take in the southern part of the state before his return.

An interesting booklet, "What Is a Union?" published by Samuel Kalish, a member of Los Angeles Union, is at hand. They sell at a nominal price and information as to their purchase may be had from the author at 1212 North Mariposa, Los Angeles. Mr. Kalish states that to date over 12,000 copies have been sold.

Don K. Stauffer, former president of San Francisco Typographical Union, has the "open for business" sign out on the Palisades Auto Court, a mile and a half north of Dunsmuir. Don closed the deal about a week ago, and a card to Joseph M. Sullivan describes the auto court as the finest and cleanest he has ever seen.

Horace S. Draper, monotype caster man, was taken to a hospital last Tuesday with a severely smashed thumb, suffered while employed at the A. Carlisle Company plant. It is reported he will be unable to work for some time.

Charles F. Crawford, chairman of the "Chronicle" chapel, left Wednesday morning on his vacation. He will join his family at Yosemite, where they have been for some time, for two weeks' rest.

Old-time printers may have heard this story before, but it will bear repeating for the benefit of the younger generation. It is from the "Kern County Labor Journal": "A tramp printer wandered into a small country town down South one day and was amazed to find a young man labor-

iously setting type out of a barrel. He poked around into the barrel, half full of type, until he found each letter wanted, and placed it in the proper position in his typesetting stick. After watching for some time, the tramp printer exclaimed: 'By gum, I've been in just about every country newspaper office in this country, but this is the first time I ever saw anybody set type out of a barrel. Isn't it pretty slow going—take you a long time to get the paper out?' 'Yep,' grunted the young typesetter; 'takes a heck of a long time to set up all the type, but gosh! you ought to see us distribute it!'

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Several of the members of the Association have inquired about a guest flight at the coming anniversary party on the 27th of August at Crystal Springs, and if the usual fee for guests will prevail. The tournament committee has decided that the usual guest flight will be held, and that all guests will be subject to the same rates that have prevailed at previous tournaments. Guests are also invited to participate in the hole-in-one tourney at the conclusion of the regular tournament, and are invited to the dinner that will be held that evening. Members who have golf-playing friends they wish to invite to this anniversary party are assured by the committee that all guests are welcome.

Chips and Putts from the Files: The honor of being the most improved golfer in the Association is resting upon the brow of Eddie Ellis of the "Examiner." Just one year ago at the initial tourney of the Association Ed just broke 100, turning in a snappy 99. At the last tourney Ed shot an 83, and is still improving by leaps and bounds. If Ed keeps it up one year hence he will be down in the very low 70s or in the 60s, and will be taking all the boys down the line. . . . The most consistent turnout of players comes from the "Examiner," with Crocker's a good runner-up, and Griffin Bros. running close to Crocker's, with a few single job men, who have taken in all of the tourneys to date. . . . The writer has often wondered why two newspapers in town, the "Chronicle" and "Call," have never had a participant in any of the tourneys—or is it his business to ask? . . . Over seventy members of No. 21 have participated in the different tourneys to date and the writer can name more than ten golfers who have never been out to get acquainted with their fellow members and to take part in the get-togethers. . . . We will get them out yet. . . . One of the newer members of the Association, Lynn Aldrich of Parker's, went out one night recently to hit a few at one of the practice ranges in the East Bay. While Lynn was banging out 200-yard drives some gent made off with his bag of clubs, and left him holding the driver . . . and until the Oakland Sherlocks catch the guy Lynn will have to give up our tourneys and prowl around hoping to recover his swell set of golf clubs.

Class B par-shooters are as follows: Percy Cressa, W. P. Valiant, George Hearst, Jess Conaway, W. P. Carlile, Roy Donovan, Harry Darr, Walter Herbert, Herb Drescher, Ned Digrazia, Larry Ullo, Sam Vicino and Fred Leach.

Remember the anniversary party and get your dinner tickets early.

Get your next HAT from

AL BOSS

UNION-MADE, OF COURSE

Fine CUSTOM TAILORED SUITS
specially priced from \$45.00.

Quality Since 1898

650 MARKET OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

Vacation season is at hand and many of our members are taking advantage of the opportunity to rest and relax in the beautiful resorts in this vast wonderland of northern California, while others have journeyed to more distant parts.

Mrs. Patricia Vernor and her sister left recently for an extended Eastern trip, visiting relatives en route, and the highlight of their journey will be a reunion with their father in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crawford have been enjoying the scenic wonders of Yosemite.

Mrs. Selig Olcovich has returned from her vacation, which was spent in the nearby mountain country.

Secretary Louise Abbott and her husband will leave August 5 and will spend the greater part of their vacation on the Atlantic seaboard. They also plan on visiting the New York World's Fair and to compare it with our own Exposition. They will return September 5.

Mrs. P. M. Thomas has been enjoying the visit of her mother and brother from Santa Barbara.

President Mabel A. Skinner and her sons had an enjoyable outing on the Russian River.

The following officers of the Woman's International Auxiliary were recently elected: Mrs. W. E. Merritt, Houston, Texas, president; Mrs. C. W. Hill, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. Margaret Weinstein, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. T. M. Weatherby, Oklahoma City; Mrs. W. W. Taft, Nashville, Tenn., vice-presidents; Mrs. Margaret C. Littlejohn, Colorado Springs, Colo., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Roy I. Baker, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Molly Rogers, Colorado Springs, Colo., and Mrs. S. M. Chilson, Oakland, Calif., Home trustees.

The label committee has become quite active. Two meetings have already been held. A meeting was held Wednesday in the office of President Holderby of S.F.T.U. No. 21, at which time plans were made whereby the Auxiliary will co-operate with the Typographical Union in a drive for a wider demand for union label products.

Salesmen for Christmas cards will soon be soliciting orders, and as many of these firms are located in small towns in the East and do not operate under union conditions, we request our members to advise all their friends to place their orders with local firms and to demand the union label on their cards. The label committee will compile a list of shops doing this class of work and will advise members later. Why not keep your union-earned money in union shops in this locality?

The wives of members of Mailers' Union No. 18 are eligible and we extend an invitation to them to join our organization.

Our next regular meeting will be held August 18. Your attendance is necessary for a successful Auxiliary. An interesting and instructive evening is assured. Come and take part in our deliberations, which have as their object the advancement of the cause of unionism and the union label. Remember the date and hold it open.

Your correspondent has been informed by quite a few members that they look forward eagerly to each issue of the Labor Clarion and turn first to items of interest to the printing trades, and then read it from cover to cover, thereby learning the value of trade unionism and the assistance the Auxiliary may render in demanding and promoting use of the union label.

The union label is a better sign of quality than all the advertising ballyhoo of unfair goods.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711 29th and Dolores Sts.
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Get Your Next

SUIT

at

ROOS BROS.

Market at Stockton Street

Incumbent Legislators Ineligible as Judges

State Senator Jesse W. Carter of Redding has been found ineligible to appointment as a justice of the State Supreme Court, to which he was named recently to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Emmet Seawell.

The commission on qualifications which made the ruling was composed of Chief Justice William H. Waste of the Supreme Court, Presiding Justice John T. Nourse of the State District Court of Appeal and Attorney General Warren.

The commission ruled Senator Carter ineligible under a state constitutional provision barring legislators from appointment to non-elective offices during the terms for which they were elected to the Legislature.

No action was announced on the governor's "appointment" of Senator Robert W. Kenny to a vacancy in the State District Court of Appeal at Los Angeles. Kenny's position is identical, legally, to Carter's.

WONDERFUL AIRCRAFT ENGINE

Louis Johnson, assistant secretary of war, says that an aircraft engine of "complete new design" has given perfect satisfaction after 3000 hours of use and 150 consecutive hours of gruelling test. From J. Carlton Ward, general manager of the Pratt & Whitney division of United Aircraft, came the statement: "This is the most powerful engine that has ever passed a government test of 150 hours." He also said that while the new engine was almost exactly as large as the standard 400-horse power engine in use now, it was "several times 400 horse power."

A.F.L. MEAT WORKERS STRIKE

More than one hundred butchers, loaders and cutters, members of Local 5, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, struck at the Cudahy Packing Company plant in Chicago. Spokesmen of the American Federation of Labor union said the company had violated a seniority rights clause in the contract.

C.I.O. Packing House Threat Is Sour Grapes and Baloney Mixture

Strike threats of Chicago C.I.O. packing house workers are a "mixture of sour grapes and baloney," the "Butcher Workman," official organ of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, intimates in commenting on a recent address of John L. Lewis at the Chicago Coliseum.

The "Butcher Workman" reports the meeting was called for packing house workers but that the hall was "well jammed with Gary, Ind., steel workers and their families, a sprinkling of optical workers, intermingled with scores of needle workers," and also delegations from Father Devine's South Side of "Heaven."

Speaking of Lewis's speech, the "Butcher Workman" says:

"Strike threats by the dual union of packing house workers bounced about the walls of the Coliseum like peas from a bad youngster's bean blower. Armour appeared to have been assigned to the role of the big, bad wolf. There would be a strike, said Lewis, unless the packers agreed to negotiate a wage contract with officials of the packing house workers' organization. Just when it would be called none would say, and due to the vague and veiled strike threats the feeling among the listeners was that the threats were a mixture of sour grapes and baloney.

"Lewis asserted the dual union of packing house

workers represents a national membership of some 75,000 butcher workmen. It is said this is at variance with the report given out some time ago by Van Bittner, the head of the Lewis forces in Chicago. He estimated the dues-paying membership at 10,000.

"Meanwhile, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, the bona fide and legitimate American Federation of Labor union, has seen its membership increase from 45,000 to upward of 150,000. And this represents solid dues-paying members and not a group of Johnny-Come-Lately opportunists in large part who will kick in with one month's dues and then expect the union to work miracles or pull rabbits out of a hat."

HILLER STUDIOS UNIONIZED

Photographers and Allied Crafts Union, Local No. 21168, has signed an agreement with Charles Hiller Studios, 1117 Geary street, San Francisco. This studio has been operating for many years in this territory and has specially devoted its time to the automobile industry and its related branches. The name is well known along Automobile Row and Hiller has established a national reputation for his work, which calls him to all points on the Pacific Coast.

EXAMINATION FOR ATTORNEY

Increased activities of the Central Valley Project have created the need for a state examination for assistant attorney, division of water resources, on August 19, announced Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board. The position pays \$260 a month. Applications may be secured by writing to the State Personnel Board, 1025 P street, Sacramento, or 108 State building, San Francisco, and must be filed by August 12.

Photo-Engravers' Convention Will Be Held in San Francisco

Delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the Photo-Engravers' Union were elected by San Francisco and Oakland Union No. 8 last week.

This year's convention will be held in San Francisco August 21 to 26. Delegates will visit Oakland on opening day and dine and dance at the Lake Merritt Hotel.

Those elected by Local No. 8 are George C. Krantz, Edward F. Blake and Thomas Doidge.

State Butchers Meet

Delegates representing thirty-three California local butchers' unions this week opened the twenty-fifth annual regional convention at the headquarters, 3012 Sixteenth street.

The jurisdictional dispute between the Butchers' and Teamsters' unions, which resulted in a short walkout in Alameda last month, was the subject of much discussion.

A convention banquet was held at Masons' Hall Tuesday night and new officers were elected Wednesday. The convention was expected to conclude Thursday.

Milton Maxwell, international vice-president of the Butchers' Union, presided.

The owner of a midget car drove to a filling station and asked for a pint of gasoline and two ounces of oil. "Right," said the attendant. "And would you like me to sneeze in the tires?"—Ex.

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906
Union Hours Union Clerks
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

National Labor Board Investigation Voted

Conservative Democrats and Republicans joined to vote a special House investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, through a special five-man committee. The vote for the investigation was 253 to 135.

The investigation was sponsored by Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia and was fought by members of the Labor Committee which for ten weeks has been holding hearings on Wagner act amendments.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio said the investigation "is the product of the same coalition of reactionaries that has ruled this House since the start of this session" and "will destroy the magna charta of laboring people."

Rep. Richard Welch, member of the Labor Committee, declared the investigation was an "idle act" and "a reflection on the integrity and sincerity of a hard-working legislative committee."

Rep. Robert Ramspeck said he was not opposed to an investigation of the board, but that Smith's plan was "a waste of money, and throws away the efforts of the Labor Committee." Rep. Reuben T. Wood also opposed the resolution.

Rep. Adolph J. Sabath warned the House that if it adopted Smith's proposal it would set "a precedent that will return to plague the House." He said similar resolutions aimed at other committees might be expected to follow.

POSITIONS FOR PLUMBERS

Plumbers who have served an apprenticeship, completed the ninth grade and have had a year's experience as journeymen plumbers are urged to take an examination for institution plumber on August 19, announced Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, this week. Applications may be obtained by writing to 1025 P street, Sacramento, or 108 State building, San Francisco, and must be on file by August 12.

VISITOR FROM PORTLAND

James R. Morford, a veteran member of the Typographical Union, was a visitor from Portland, Ore., this week. He has been on a tour of the country made possible by low railroad rates in connection with the New York and San Francisco Expositions, and visited a granddaughter while in San Francisco.

Deportation Hearing

The deportation case against Harry Bridges, which has continued for three weeks on Angel Island, presided over by Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, seems likely to continue for several more weeks. A score or more witnesses for the government have been heard, while the defense expects to introduce many witnesses.

Talk is heard that the hearing may be transferred to San Francisco next week, but so far nothing official has yet been announced.

Phone UNDERhill 4127

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco



Emblem of Teamsters
Chauffeurs, Stablemen
and Helpers of America

SAN FRANCISCO JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office, 306 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

SUtter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 Second Street

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 305, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 21, 1939

Roll Call—All present.

Reading Minutes—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, George Deck vice Jack Frost; Painters' Union No. 19, James Gallagher; Public Works Laborers No. 978, Earl Scully and John Komisar. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, replying to a letter of the 21st, stating that the record would be looked up and forwarded to the party in Ashland, Ore. American Federation of Labor, stating the letter sent to Congressman Richard Welch has helped us in getting action on House Joint Resolution 265. Congressman Franck R. Havenner, with regard to a better wage standard for W.P.A. workers. Telegram from the American Federation of Actors with regard to the status of their local in San Francisco. National Council of Agricultural Workers, resolution commending Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor and indorsing him for re-election.

Referred to Executive Committee—Office Em-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Howard Automobile Company.

Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Shumate's Drug Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

ployees' Union No. 21320, requesting strike sanction against the J. C. Millett Company and Sherry Liquor Stores, Inc. Also, from the same union, request for strike sanction against the Tonkin Distributing Company. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting Council to cite Mrs. Sorenson of the Green Gate Tea Room, 223 Grant avenue, and Mrs. Merriman of the Terrace Tea Room, at 334 Sutter street, before the executive committee.

Referred to Machinists' Union No. 68: Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, requesting the Council to remind affiliated unions that it expects the same consideration when visiting Santa Rosa in refraining from going through an A.F.L. picket line as they would do if they came to San Francisco.

Report of Executive Committee—Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A, requesting strike sanction on Mitzi Beauty Shop, 1630 Haight street, for violating the agreement entered into with the union; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement for the Retail Delivery Drivers, Local 278, for one-truck owners, this is a new agreement; this agreement has been indorsed by the Local Joint Executive Council of Teamsters, and your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the international union, with the usual admonitions. In the matter of the Blindcraft, requesting the Council's indorsement of a lottery to be conducted by them for the benefit of that organization; your committee feels that this Council should not indorse a lottery of any particular kind or character, and so recommends that the Council do not indorse any lottery. Brother William Ahern of Bottlers No. 293 presented a wage scale and agreement of bottlers employed at soft drink shops in this jurisdiction, and the only change suggested was the establishment of a forty-hour week; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the international union, with the usual admonitions. Brother Ernst, representing the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, appeared before the committee and stated that the Joint Board is attempting to negotiate a new agreement with the Hotel Employers' Association, and made a request that the secretary be instructed to send to Mr. Joseph Sullivan a copy of the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, outlining the decision with reference to the jurisdiction of the Hotel and Restaurant Alliance and the Building Service Employees; your committee instructed the secretary to send a letter with a copy of the decision of the American Fed-

eration of Labor to the Hotel Employers' Association. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Post Office Clerks reported that the bill granting vacations and sick leave pay to substitute employees of Post Office Department has been signed by the President. Retail Shoe and Textile Clerks No. 410—Have signed agreement with Summerfield & Haines. Hospital Workers No. 250 reported that their members working for the city and county will receive cash in lieu of meals and lodging not received.

Report of Labor Day Committee—July 15, 1939. The chair explained the purpose of the meeting to decide on the character of the celebration to be held on Labor Day. It was moved and seconded to hold a parade on Labor Day; motion was defeated. It was then moved to hold the Labor Day celebration on Treasure Island; motion carried. Moved and seconded that the officers be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the celebration on Labor Day on Treasure Island; motion carried. It was moved that committee adjourn for two weeks; carried.

Nominations for Delegates to State Federation of Labor Convention—Art Dougherty, Bartenders; Chester Vienot, Cleaners and Dyers No. 7; S. W. Douglas, Street Carmen No. 1004; Captain Peterson, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; Thomas White, Warehousemen No. 860; Charles H. Bowers, News Vendors No. 20769; C. Cardno, San Francisco Welders No. 1330. Moved to close nominations for the evening. Open next Friday evening, July 28.

Receipts, \$795; expenses, \$1027.79.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Federation of Teachers

LOCAL 61, W.P.A. SECTION

This section will have its regular meeting at the Health Center Saturday, 10 to 12 a.m. Reports from the newly-appointed standing committees will include discussion of ways and means of preventing the wholesale discontinuance of classes that must follow if provisions of the new W.P.A. bill providing for lay-offs for all who have been on the program for eighteen months are strictly enforced.

Again disproving the charge that W.P.A. workers do not want employment in private industry, the former chairman of the special committee on housing, Brian Guilbert, is off the program, taking a chance on a commercial photographing venture. He was teaching that subject to adults.

His place is being taken, as far as committee work goes, by Mabel Van Goelen, teacher of citizenship and holder of a Department of Commerce license as a flyer.

A discussion group in elementary labor economics and the history of the labor movement will begin on Tuesday evening, August 1, at 7:30 p.m. For further information, phone W.P.A. headquarters, Douglas 7119. When you ask for a teacher be sure to ask for one who belongs to the teachers' union; size of our classes partly determines our tenure.

GRACE LEONARD,
Publicity Committee.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 Market St. and 119 Post-Kearny

Where you will find a complete line of
**UNION-MADE
MEN'S WORK CLOTHING**

At Lowest Prices

Domestic and Imported
LIQUORS

At All Five Weinstein Co. Stores

1041 MARKET

119 POST-KEARNY

615 MARKET

172 ELLIS

100 MARKET

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

STRICTLY INDEPENDENT

Commissioner Carrasco Discusses Child Labor

H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, recommends amendment of the state child labor laws to raise the age limit for employment of minors in dangerous occupations to 18 years, and the raising of the age limit for boys in street occupations to 14 years.

Speaking before the conference on child labor in Berkeley, held under the auspices of the State Department of Education and the University of California, Commissioner Carrasco pointed out that under the Fair Labor Standards Act minors under 18 years of age were barred from employment in dangerous occupations, and urged that the California law be brought into conformity with the federal act. He also advised that the limitation of the weekly hours for minors be reduced to forty in place of the present forty-eight hours per week.

Carrasco asked for amendments to the California Labor and School Codes eliminating or restricting the present exemptions in agriculture and domestic employment. He pointed out that at the present time there was no age limitation for minors employed in agriculture or domestic employment when schools were not in session, and that under the law infants could be employed in such pursuits.

The state labor commissioner also advocated a more rigorous definition of night hours during which the employment of children is prohibited. At the present time the Labor Code prohibits the employment of minors between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

To Investigate Officers' Actions In Yuba County Fruit Strike

A state investigation of Yuba County peace officers' conduct in the C.I.O. Cannery Workers' strike against the Earl Fruit Company was launched this week by George G. Kidwell, state director of industrial relations.

Kidwell announced he was sending Herbert J. Williamson, attorney for the State Division of Labor Statistics, to Marysville to investigate C.I.O. charges that deputy sheriffs had kidnaped, beaten and threatened unionists with guns. The charges were made Monday by an eight-man delegation to Kenneth I. Fulton, Governor Olson's secretary, in Sacramento.

SOFTBALL AT SEALS' STADIUM

Softball will make its debut next Monday evening, July 31, at the Seals' Stadium, when an estimated crowd of more than ten thousand fans will witness major softball attractions commencing at 7 o'clock. All proceeds of these games will go to the creation of a fund to defray expenses for hospitalization and medical attention for players injured while playing softball in San Francisco.

Many Prominent Citizens Indorse Benefit for Wounded Veterans

Nearly one hundred boys who fought in Spain have returned to their homes in the Bay area. Half of these youths need medical attention. Many others who have been wounded are unable to return home for lack of funds.

San Francisco men who offered their lives to the loyalist government in Spain and returned with torn arms, legs and bodies will be given a benefit at Eagles' Hall August 12, to help them regain their places in their home community.

The San Francisco Committee to Aid Wounded Veterans has arranged a midsummer ball with lavish entertainment, and Saunders King and his orchestra have been engaged to supply music for the affair.

The list of sponsors of the benefit includes John

D. Barry, Germaine Bulcke, H. C. Carrasco, Hugo Ernst, George G. Kidwell, Dewey Mead, Harold M. Sawyer, Paul C. Smith, Dr. Leo Eloesser, Frederick Thompson, and many other civic leaders.

Tickets for the benefit affair can be secured through unions indorsing the dance and at the office of the committee, at 320 Market street, room 224.

Mayor and Legislators Protest Removal of S.R.A. Headquarters

Mayor Rossi, members of the legislative delegation from San Francisco and others have protested to Governor Olson against any effort to remove S.R.A. headquarters from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

The mayor wired the governor he was not making the protest for reasons connected with civic selfishness, but "because we genuinely feel that the problem of relief, as a state-wide proposition, best can be administered from a city centrally located and close to the capital of the state."

Similar protests have been sent to the governor by State Senator Jack Shelley and members of the Assembly.

MUNICIPAL CIGARETTE TAX

St. Louis, Mo., has joined the list of cities levying municipal cigarette taxes, the Federation of Tax Administrators has reported. St. Louis adopted its 2 cents a package in June, and the city anticipates a yield of \$1,000,000 annually. Cities now levying local cigarette taxes, besides St. Louis, include New York, Birmingham, Ala., Kansas City, Mo., and four Florida cities.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY

This month marks the seventy-first anniversary of the founding of the Order of Railway Conductors. It is expected that each division of the order will celebrate the occasion in some appropriate manner.

Vandeleur Indorsed

Unanimous indorsement by the Contra Costa County Central Labor Council at Martinez of the candidacy of Edward D. Vandeleur for re-election as secretary of the California State Federation of Labor was announced this week by Freda Roberts, secretary of the Council.

The action followed victory for the Federation in the Antioch anti-picketing case, and indorsement of the incumbent secretary's candidacy by the National Council of Agricultural Workers, representing one of the largest and most powerful groups of unions in the state, and various other bodies.

Accusations Against A.F.L. Union Probed

Validity of petitions signed by packing house employees in Santa Clara County designating the C.I.O. Warehousemen's Union as bargaining agent was attacked at a hearing held in San Jose last week by Labor Board Examiner J. J. Fitzpatrick of North Dakota on charges that the Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union, an American Federation of Labor organization, was company-controlled.

Validity of the petitions was questioned by J. Paul St. Sure, Oakland attorney, as counsel for the packers.

The petitions were admitted by Fitzpatrick over St. Sure's objections, but he reserved the right to throw them out later if an examination revealed fraud. St. Sure said a complete check of the names would be made.

Two union witnesses gave testimony designed to familiarize the board examiner with the dried fruit industry set-up. James F. McCauley, a C.I.O. union member and veteran packing company employee, was the first witness.

He was followed by Earl Baker, secretary of the C.I.O. Warehousemen's Union, which brought the complaint. Baker was a leader of a group which in April voted to get out of the A.F.L. union and join the C.I.O. He said that 321 out of 460 in attendance at the meeting voted affiliation with the C.I.O. The union claims 1600 members in the industry.

The hearing, expected to cover several weeks, will inquire into accusations by the C.I.O. Warehousemen's Union that the A.F.L. obtained support, "financial and otherwise," from thirteen local packers when it organized in 1937. The C.I.O. contends this was in violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

REBEL CORK PICNIC

A grand day is in store for everyone who attends the fifty-third annual picnic of the Rebel Cork Benevolent Association at California Park, in Marin County, on Sunday, August 6, according to Daniel Dennehy, chairman of the arrangements committee. "We have had a meeting of the various committees and they all reported that their plans were completed and that the picnic would be the greatest ever staged by our organization," explained Dennehy. The members of the various committees are all actively working on arrangements.

If sixty thousand marchers join a New York parade for the union label it should get some followers in every American city.

"Cameron" Broadcloth SHIRTS

Here they are, men! Sanforized shrunk fine quality broadcloth with non-wilt collars and 2 pockets. Sun-proof white, blue, tan and grey. All sizes. Union made! **\$2**

HALE BROS.

Market at Fifth

Sutter 8000

HALE BROS. MISSION STORE

Mission Street near 22nd

History of Labor in S. F.

By RUSSELL QUINN

4.—Early Struggles (1883-85)

The Chinese was fast becoming Americanized. He soon realized that he was being exploited and the only way to prevent it was to adopt the white worker's method of unionization. So in 1883 a union of Chinese cigar makers struck in an attempt to better their conditions. This proved an opportunity for the employers to open an attack on all labor. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco then ordered all its members to lock out all Chinese workers until the cigar workers went back to work. The association believed that the white worker would not support the Chinese in his strike. Unfortunately it was right. Without this support the Chinese could not hope to win. The strike was broken and he had to go back to long hours and a miserable pittance. The union-smashing was then carried forward against the white worker. The dissension among the rank and file occasioned by the non-support of the Chinese worker was seized upon by the association until it had disrupted almost every union in the city. With the collapse of the first Federation of Building Trades the employer believed that unionization had been crushed.

But, as every crisis produces a leader, this proved no exception. The Knights of Labor had come to California in 1878, and by 1883 it had 12,000 members in San Francisco. Its conservative policies didn't fit the needs of the Western worker, however, and it declined. The more progressive wing broke away and formed the International Workingmen's Association under the leadership of Burnette G. Haskell. Haskell was a brilliant, energetic young lawyer who happened to wander into a union meeting one evening looking for news for a paper he had an interest in. He knew nothing of labor, but he became so fired with what went on in the meeting that he got up and offered to make his paper the official organ of labor. He went home and read everything he could find on labor and threw his whole life into the movement. He had the passion of Dennis Kearney along with a keen analytical mind.

He studied the labor movements of Europe and the East, and he roused the worker of San Francisco to the imperative need for organization. Under the influence of Haskell another great wave of unionism swept over the city. From this planting came growths that have lasted down to the present day. Many of the later labor leaders came out of this movement. Haskell himself died in poverty, almost forgotten.

On March 4, 1885, a notice was posted on the waterfront to the effect that the pay for sailors on coastal ships was to be reduced to \$25 and \$20 a month. From the days when men were dropped through trap doors in saloon floors and shanghaied on ships the fight to better the condition of the sailor was disheartening. Like the newspaperman's life, his was thought to be a romantic one. He was supposed to glory in hardships. That this fiction benefited only the shipowners was apparent to the sailors, but all their attempts at unionization had met with failure. Scattered as they were, it was difficult for them to unite in times of crisis.

However, the day following the posting of the notice Sigmund Danielewicz, a member of the International Workingmen's Association, was walking along the waterfront when he noticed excited groups of sailors gathered around the bulletin boards. With a nose for detecting something wrong, he entered into conversation with them. He advised that they form a union. They had tried that before. No matter—he would enlist the aid of his association. Arrange to meet him the next evening in the darkness of a deserted wharf.

The next evening about two hundred men were gathered. Danielewicz came with seven other labor

leaders, including Burnette Haskell. Over the dark waters lapping the pilings these men touched the spark of hope in the hearts of the despondent men of the sea. Frequently the speakers were interrupted by hushed cheers. The meeting adjourned to meet a few minutes later around a lamp post. There the men scrawled their names to one of the most important documents in the history of labor in San Francisco. Thus under the gas lamp was born the Coast Seamen's Union, a union that suffered many defeats but one that fought hard and finally successfully for better conditions for the men who go down to the sea in ships. The new organization elected a group of officers from among its own men, and another advisory group from the labor leaders of the city. This latter group, being always on land, could look after the union's interests while the officers were at sea. The union was too poor to have salaried officers. So this arrangement prevented the employers from making lightning strokes against the union before it could assemble its officers.

In a few months 2200 out of the 3000 coastwise sailors had joined the union, and it won its first battle by preventing the new reductions in wages from being put into effect.

(Continued Next Week)

Futile Guild Tactics

By JOSEPH A. WISE (L. L. N. S.)

To those persons who are becoming tired of the fight that the American Newspaper Guild has been making on the printing trade unions of the United States and Canada it can be said that it is all up to the Guild itself.

The international convention of the Guild starts at San Francisco July 30. It can then and there change its laws and policy to eliminate all claims of jurisdictional rights in the mechanical departments of American daily newspapers. That will end the argument.

It is not anticipated, however, that the A.N.G. will abandon its will-o'-the-wisp "wobbly" dream of "one big union" in the daily newspaper industry. The old communist crowd has got a strangle-hold on the A.N.G., and history teaches that the "reds" never yield until all hope of profit has vanished.

Lewis Boosts Guild

John L. Lewis gave the Guild a few words of praise when he made a speech at the Chicago Coliseum a few nights ago. Lewis went to Chicago to encourage all of his followers of the C.I.O. He took occasion to throw out a ray of hope to the guildsmen, just as he did when he gave them \$2000 of coal miners' money some time ago.

However, it is noticeable that the Chicago communist daily press is not as enthusiastic as it formerly was in reference to the alleged strike of the twenty-eight dues-paying guildsmen on the Hearst press. It is not now running feature stories daily boosting the "strike." Days go by when the "strike" is not even mentioned.

If the American Newspaper Guild does not abandon its mad design to rule the production end of the American daily newspaper industry it is going to learn that it has gone up against a lot of Americans who really know how to fight.

Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME MISSION 116

One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

BEGINNING MONDAY . . .

AUGUST SALE of HOMEFURNISHINGS

SAVE 10% TO 50% IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Special purchases and drastic reductions on regular stock bring unrivalled opportunities to secure up-to-date high quality homefurnishings at prices far below regular.

Buy NOW—and save!

LIBERAL TERMS—up to 2 years to pay;
generous TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the business meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 on Thursday, July 20, the recommendation of the executive board to have five hundred copies of our wage scale and working rules printed in the Chinese language was concurred in by the members. It is considered necessary to do this on account of the number of Chinese that have become members of our union during the past few years. While the vast majority of these people understand the English language and can read it with ease, yet it seems that they pay more attention to anything that is written in the Chinese language. This is a trait not alone of the Chinese people; all foreign-born people read their native language more readily than that of their adopted country. They also like to talk in their own language. It is no wonder, therefore, that you hear so many various languages spoken when you are around headquarters of Local 44. Our membership is recruited from the four quarters of the earth and is one of the most cosmopolitan to be found any place. Yet, for all this, race prejudice exists among us, and we have a hard job sometimes to make some of our members understand that all workers have the same common interest to defend when it comes down to a struggle for wages, hours and working conditions.

Local 44 has contributed \$50 to aid the defense of Harry Bridges, and has purchased the tickets for the Firemen's annual ball given for the benefit of their widows and orphans' fund. We do this as a matter of principle. These two funds need the support of all workers because the bosses are not interested in donating to them.

If you want to know what is taking place in regard to our negotiations with the hotel bosses be sure to attend your union meetings from now on, as Brother Battaglia will report for your committee each meeting.

Meanwhile, buy your goods at a union store where the clerks wear a union button, and ask for union-label goods.

Union label buyers play as important parts as labor union bargainers.



Our Bank-by-Mail Service extends the facilities of this old, metropolitan Bank to every point where mail is delivered. Both checking and savings accounts may be conducted with utmost safety and convenience.

Write today...

for free Bank-by-Mail kit containing all necessary forms, return envelope and simple instructions.

CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO

California's Oldest National Bank

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation